

FURTHER NOTES ON THE LEPIDOPTERA OF EBOR  
SCRUB, N.S.W.

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I had hoped to have explored this Scrub more thoroughly this season, but circumstances have prevented me from paying it more than two short visits, on February 2nd and 4th, 1915. On these visits, I took thirty species of Lepidoptera, of which only seven were obtained last year, but the additions are of some interest.

I now believe that the species I described as *Tortrix paraplesia* is really *T. sobriana* Wlk. I took an exactly similar specimen at Ebor, some miles from the Scrub; and it is also recorded from N.S.W.: Sydney, Bulli—Vic.: Melbourne, Warragul, Gisborne—Tasm.: Hobart. Out of thirty species\* taken last year, four were known from other localities; twenty-two were described as new, and six were undetermined; but of the last, I now describe three more, having obtained further material. Of the twenty-three additional species taken this year, thirteen are known from other localities, nine are here described as new, and two remain undetermined. Undoubtedly my first impression as to the peculiarity of the fauna is to some extent corrected, but it still remains marked; for, of a total of fifty-five species, thirty-two appear new, eighteen are known from elsewhere, and five are undetermined. No doubt when the scrubs of the neighbouring district, as at Dorrigo, are explored, the Ebor Scrub fauna will appear less isolated.

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\* The following corrections must be made in my former list. Of *Xysmatodona polystona*, I have an example taken at Jenolan, N.S.W.; *Enchoptila idiopis*, as pointed out to me by Mr. Meyrick, belongs to the Amphitherinæ, and a species of *Cnephasia*, previously overlooked, is described below.

I append a complete list of the species taken this year, preceded by a tabulation of the total captures.

	Sp. in Jan., 1914.	Sp. in Feb., 1915.	Total sp.	Not known from elsewhere.	Found elsewhere.	Unde- termined.
ARCTIADÆ: <i>Lithosiæ</i> .....	2	3	4	2	2	—
GEOMETRIDÆ: <i>Larentiæ</i> .....	1	3	4	—	4	—
<i>Geometrinæ</i> .....	—	1	1	1	—	—
<i>Boarmiæ</i> .....	1	2	2	1	1	—
PYRALIDÆ: <i>Pyralinæ</i> .....	1	—	1	1	—	—
<i>Pyraustinæ</i> .....	—	2	2	—	2	—
TORTRICIDÆ: <i>Tortricinæ</i> .....	5	7	10	5	3	2
<i>Eucosminæ</i> .....	2	1	3	2	—	1
<i>Gelechiæ</i> .....	1	—	1	—	—	1
TINEIDÆ: <i>Ecophorinæ</i> .....	14	8	20	16	3	1
<i>Heliodininæ</i> .....	1	1	1	1	—	—
<i>Gracilarianæ</i> .....	1	1	2	2	—	—
<i>Hyponomeutinæ</i> .....	1	—	1	—	1	—
<i>Amphitherinæ</i> .....	1	1	2	1	1	—
<i>Tineinæ</i> .....	1	—	1	—	1	—
	32	30	55	32	18	5

## Fam. ARCTIADÆ.

## Subfam. LITHOSIANÆ.

## APISTOSIA CHIONORA.

*Lithosia chionora* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1886, p.702.

*Apistosia chionora* Hmps., Cat. Lep. Phal., ii., p.226.

One ♂. Also from Q.: Nambour, Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine—N.S.W.: Sydney.

## PALÆOSIA BICOSTA.

*Lithosia bicosta* Wlk., Cat. Brit Mus., ii., 506; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1886, p.702. *Palæosia bicosta* Hmps., Cat. Lep. Phal., ii., p.227.

One ♂, larger than usual (37 mm.) and with hindwings of a deeper ochreous colour. In this species, vein 11 may either anastomose with 12 or run free; this point cannot be relied on, therefore, for generic distinction. Also from N.S.W.: Glen Innes, Sydney—Tasm.: Hobart—S.A.: Mount Lofty.

## TRISSOBROCHA EUGRAPHICA.

Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1914, p.548.

One ♂, just like type except that discal spot of forewings is not pale-centered. There is an error in the description of this genus; 3 and 4 of hindwings are stalked, not connate.

## Fam. GEOMETRIDÆ.

## Subfam. LARENTIANÆ.

## EUCHÆCA RUBROPUNCTARIA.

One ♀. A common and widely distributed species. Also from Q.: Daringa, Brisbane, Coolangatta, Toowoomba—N.S.W.: Ben Lomond (4,500 ft.), Newcastle, Sydney—Vic.: Melbourne, Fernshaw, Gisborne, Birchip—Tasm.: Mt. Wellington, George's Bay. And from New Zealand.

## EULYPE LEUCOPHRAGMA.

One ♀. The species of this genus are attached to ferns. Also from Q.: Mt. Tambourine—Vic.: Melbourne, Beaconsfield, Lorne.

## XANTHORHOE SODALIATA.

♀ *Cidaria sodaliata* Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxv., p.1410.

♂ *Coremia divisata* Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxv., p.1682.

♀ *Xanthorhoë subidaria* var. *urbana* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1890, p.865.

One ♂; I took two males also in Ebor, outside the scrub. This species has been confused with *X. subidaria* Gn.; the ♂ is very similar, but the ♀ widely unlike. I am indebted to Mr. L. B. Prout for examining Walker's types. It is a very abundant and widely distributed species, recorded from N.Q.: Atherton, Herberton, Townsville – Q.: Eidsvold, Gayndah, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Mt. Tambourine, Coolangatta, Toowoomba, Nanango, Killarney – N.S.W.: Murwillumbah, Glen Innes, Sydney—Tasm.: Hobart.

## Subfam. GEOMETRINÆ.

## PRASINOCYMA LYCHNOPASTA, n.sp.

λυχνοπαστος, sprinkled with light.

♂.30 mm. Head and face green. Palpi  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , slender; terminal joint nearly as long as second; green, beneath whitish. Antennæ green; pectinations in ♂ very long (12), apical  $\frac{1}{2}$  simple. Thorax green. Abdomen green, beneath whitish. Legs whitish, dorsal aspect green; posterior tibiæ in ♂ moderately dilated, and grooved on internal surface. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, more strongly towards base, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; 3 and 4 connate, 6 short-stalked with 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 anastomosing with 12; bluish-green, apices of scales paler, causing an extremely fine transverse striation; a sparse irroration of lustrous green-whitish scales; a dark fuscous discal dot slightly before middle; antemedian and postmedian lines slightly darker and faintly indicated, the latter edged with a paler shade posteriorly; cilia pale green. Hindwings with termen bowed, slightly wavy, with a slight dentation on vein 4; as forewings, but discal dot minute, antemedian line obsolete, postmedian line irregularly dentate.

One ♂ in good condition. Nearest *P. calaina* Turn., from Mt. Tambourine.

## Subfam. BOARMIANÆ.

## PHILOLOCHMA CELÆNOCHROA.

Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1914, p.550.

One ♀ in good condition; larger than ♂ (35 mm.) and not so dark, especially in hindwings, which are concolorous with forewings, with a fuscous discal spot before middle, an incomplete fuscous line from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum, succeeded by a parallel row of fuscous spots.

## PLANOLOCHA AUTOPTIS.

One ♂. Also from N.Q.: Herberton— Q.: Nambour, Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine, Killarney— N.S.W.: Jenolan— Vic.: Melbourne, Lorne.

## Fam. PYRALIDÆ.

## Subfam. PYRAUSTINÆ.

## MUSOTIMA NITIDALIS.

Several examples. This species, which is attached to ferns, has a wide distribution. Q.: Nambour, Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine, Killarney— N.S.W.: Murwillumbah, Sydney— Vic.: Melbourne, Fernshaw— W.A.: Albany. Also from New Zealand.

## SCOPARIA APHRODES.

One ♀, taken at rest on a tree-trunk. This rare species has a considerable range. Also from Q.: Killarney— N.S.W.: Sydney.

## Fam. TORTRICIDÆ.

## Subfam. TORTRICINÆ.

## ISOCHORISTA sp.

An obscure little species, probably new; two ♂ examples, too much rubbed for description.

## CAPUA sp.

Two ♀ examples of the species noted before, both rubbed; expansion 11 mm. I think I have the same species from Southern Queensland.

## CAPUA PARALOXA.

This species was beaten abundantly out of the dead, lower fronds of the treeferns. I took ten examples (2♂, 8♀). Also

from Q.: Mt. Tambourine—N.S.W.: Bulli, Lawson—Vic.: Beaconsfield.

CAPUA HEDYMA, n.sp.

ἡδυμος, sweet, pleasant.

♂. 16-17 mm. Head pale ochreous, sides brownish-tinged. Palpi long ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ ); brown, inner surface whitish. Antennæ whitish-ochreous sharply annulated with dark fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax reddish-brown. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair, except coxæ, fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; brown, with 8 or 9 broken transverse lines partly reddish-brown, partly pale ochreous; terminal area rarely pale ochreous; costal fold broad, extending to  $\frac{2}{5}$ , reddish-brown, with 3 or 4 fuscous strigulæ; a pale ochreous spot on midcosta, succeeded by two similar dots; a large semilunar yellowish spot on dorsum from  $\frac{1}{5}$  to  $\frac{3}{5}$ , its anterior portion more or less suffused, its posterior edge sharply defined by a fuscous line; sometimes there are a few fuscous dots on the transverse lines; a terminal series of obscure fuscous dots; cilia reddish-brown, apices pale ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

A distinct and attractive species; eight examples, all of the same sex.

CAPUA POLYDESMA, n.sp.

πολυδεσμος, many-chained.

♀. 18-22 mm. Head ochreous-brown. Palpi  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; ochreous-brown, internal surface whitish. Antennæ pale ochreous-brown with some dark fuscous annulations. Thorax ochreous-brown. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous-tinged. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched at base, then straight, apex rectangular, termen sinuate beneath apex; ochreous-brown, with numerous, fine, interrupted, fuscous-brown transverse lines; central fascia more or less obsolete, indicated by a fuscous shade on midcosta and on termen at  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; a triangular fuscous spot on  $\frac{3}{4}$  costa, sometimes entirely obsolete; cilia pale ochreous-brown, with a fuscous basal line, on tornus grey. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

Two ♀ examples.

## TORTRIX PSARODES.

Five specimens (4 ♂, 1 ♀). Apparently not a winter species in this locality. Also from Q.: Brisbane, Warwick—Vic.: Gisborne, Sale - Tasm.: Hobart.

## AROTROPHORA LABYRINTHODES, n.sp.

*λαβυρινθωδης*, intricate.

♂. 18-22 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi 5; fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ dentate, ciliations  $\frac{1}{3}$ . Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings dilated, costa strongly and evenly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous-grey, finely strigulated with ferruginous and dark fuscous; basal patch indicated by a fine dark fuscous line from  $\frac{1}{6}$  costa to  $\frac{1}{3}$  dorsum, dentate in middle; immediately beyond this a whitish fascia is sometimes developed, narrow on costa, dilated and less distinct in disc, narrow again on dorsum, but it may be wholly obsolete; median fascia very obscure on costa, better marked towards dorsum, irregularly dentate; discal area beyond this whitish or grey; sometimes four double whitish strigulæ on apical part of costa; cilia fuscous, with darker basal and postmedian lines. Hindwings pale grey, strigulated with darker grey; cilia pale grey, with a darker basal line.

Three ♂ examples. The much wasted ♀ previously referred to *Tortrix*, is probably referable to this species.

## CNEPHASIA THIOPASTA, n.sp.

*θειοπαστος*, sulphur-sprinkled.

♂. 10-13 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi 3, pale fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ slightly serrate and moderately ciliated ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ). Thorax fuscous mixed with ochreous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs pale fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched at base, thence straight, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; whitish more or less suffused with fuscous and finely irrorated with ochreous scales; basal area fuscous on costa and dorsum and with its outer margin indicated by a line of dark fuscous and ochreous scales; median fascia indicated by a dark fuscous blotch on mid-costa, another obliquely

beneath and partly confluent, and a paler and indistinct blotch on tornus; a dark fuscous blotch on  $\frac{3}{4}$  costa succeeded by a smaller spot; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

Three examples taken in January, 1914.

Subfam. EUCOSMINÆ.

BATHROTOMA CATAPASTA, n.sp.

καταπαστος, embroidered.

♂. 16 mm. Head dark fuscous. Palpi 3; terminal joint and apex of second joint grey. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ with a dorsal notch at  $\frac{1}{5}$ , ciliations minute. Thorax dark fuscous, with a grey posterior spot. Abdomen grey, with some fuscous scales. Legs grey, with dark fuscous irroration. Forewings narrow-oblong, in ♂ with a broad costal fold reaching to  $\frac{2}{5}$ , narrowing towards extremity, costa bent at end of fold, apex rectangular, termen slightly sinuate; fuscous, towards base irrorated with grey, towards dorsum and tornus partly suffused with ochreous; a fine whitish line from  $\frac{2}{5}$  dorsum to mid-disc, limiting fuscous basal area; some indistinct grey striæ on middle of costa; three double, white striæ on apical part of costa; a triangular blackish spot on dorsum before tornus, edged by a broad silvery line from tornus; a semilunar silvery line from above tornus, with a silvery dot between it and apex, and a blackish spot between it and white costal striæ; cilia grey, bases whitish, but in sinuation blackish. Hindwings with tornus prominent and acute; dark grey; cilia grey.

One ♂ example.

Fam. TINEIDÆ.

Subfam. CECOPHORINÆ.

PAROCYSTOLA HAPLOPHARA, n.sp.

ἀπλοφαρος, simply clothed.

♂. 14 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown. Palpi ochreous-whitish; external surface of second joint, except at apex, fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, annulated with fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 1. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish; anterior



and middle tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-brown, with a few scattered fuscous scales; discal dots dark fuscous, first at  $\frac{1}{4}$ , second on fold obliquely beyond first, third in middle, larger, rarely double; sometimes a fine fuscous subterminal line, usually represented by a few scales only; cilia whitish-brown. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

This species was rather common at the edge of the scrub, not taken inside, nor at any distance from it. Nine ♂ examples.

CÆSYRA SYNECHES.

Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1914, p.558.

One ♂ example.

PROTOMACHA CATHARA.

Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1914, p.559.

One ♀, not differing from ♂ type.

PHILOBOTA ISOMORA, n.sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish; second joint suffused on outer surface with fuscous except at apex. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax ochreous-whitish, shoulders narrowly fuscous. Abdomen grey, tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, more strongly towards base, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; ochreous-whitish with a very few scattered fuscous scales; costal edge near base dark fuscous; four fuscous discal dots, first at  $\frac{1}{4}$ , second on fold slightly beyond first, longitudinally elongate, third at  $\frac{3}{5}$ , fourth slightly beyond and beneath third; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Very similar to *Peltothora osteochroa* Turn., from Mount Tambourine, though with darker hindwings; certainly distinguished by the shorter ♂ ciliations. One ♂ specimen.

PHLÆOPOLA PANARCHA, n.sp.

παραρχος, ruling all.

♂. 30 mm. Head fuscous mixed with ochreous; face grey. Palpi dark fuscous, inner surface of second joint, base and apex

of terminal joint whitish, some ochreous scales on outer surface of second joint towards apex. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 2. Thorax dark fuscous; a posterior spot and apices of patagia white. Abdomen grey. Legs dark fuscous annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior femora and tibiæ mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous irrorated with whitish towards margins; a whitish streak containing some fuscous scales from base along dorsum to  $\frac{4}{5}$ , dilated at extremity; a broad blackish streak from base of costa along fold to  $\frac{2}{5}$ ; a blackish discal spot at  $\frac{1}{4}$  confluent with this streak; a blackish spot in mid-disc preceded by a smaller blackish spot, and confluent with the apex of a blackish streak to apex of wing; a blackish spot on costa at  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; a subterminal series of blackish dots, partially confluent, and ending in a large spot on tornus; cilia fuscous mixed with whitish. Hindwings pale grey; cilia grey-whitish, at apex grey. One ♂ example.

EULECHRIA STIGMATOPHORA.

Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. South Aust., 1896, p.11.

Antennal ciliations in ♂ 2.

One ♂ (probably from the edge of the Scrub). I also took one ♂ at Ebor, some miles from the Scrub. Also from N.Q.: Kuranda near Cairns, Herberton—Q.: Caloundra, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Mount Tambourine, Killarney.

EULECHRIA sp.

One ♂ example, of rather large size (25 mm.), but too rubbed for identification.

EUTORNA EURYGRAMMA.

Two examples, ♂ and ♀. I took this also at Ebor, some miles from the Scrub. Also from N.S.W.: Mount Kosciusko—Vic.: Gisborne. And Tasmania.

Subfam. GRACILARIANÆ.

GRACILARIA LOXOCENTRA, n.sp.

λοξοκεντρος, with oblique centre.

♀. 12 mm. Head fuscous-bronzy; face whitish. Palpi white annulated with dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish annulated with

dark fuscous. Thorax fuscous-brown. Abdomen dark grey. Legs brownish with fuscous annulations; posterior pair whitish with fuscous annulations. Forewings ochreous-whitish mostly suffused with brownish and strigulated with fuscous; median area paler, containing an outwardly oblique brownish fascia, from midcosta to dorsum beyond middle, narrow on costa dilated on dorsum; a broad dark fuscous fascia from  $\frac{3}{4}$  costa to tornus, its anterior edge toothed beneath costa, posterior edge straight, oblique; followed by a pale triangular costal spot; cilia ochreous-whitish, on tornus fuscous, on dorsum grey. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

Closely allied to *G. plagata* from Brisbane, but darker in colour, with complete posterior fuscous fascia, without dorsal and apical spots, and differing in other details. One ♀ example, taken on a mossy tree-trunk.

Subfam. HELIODININÆ.

STATHMOPODA CRYERODES, n.sp.

κρυερωδης, icy.

♀. 9 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi white. Antennæ white, towards apex greyish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, towards apex grey, tuft white. Legs white; anterior pair dark fuscous anteriorly; posterior tibiæ with a blackish apical ring. Forewings narrow; shining white with apices of scales grey; a very faint suffused median transverse grey fascia; apical area suffused with grey; cilia grey. Hindwings linear; grey; cilia grey.

One specimen; I took one also on my previous visit.

Subfam. AMPHITHERINÆ.

AMPHITHERA MONSTRUOSA.

Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1913, p.223.

Two ♂ examples, with the white apical patch more developed than in the type from Herberton, North Queensland. I was surprised to take this curious species so far from the locality first recorded.